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In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

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Traversing the ACR for the
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FEATURE ARTICLE: TRAVERSING THE ACR FOR THE OVER 55S

INTRODUCTION

Over recent years, growing attention has been placed on the ageing of Australia's population and the various social and economic implications. The utilisation of public transport in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and surrounding regions has been a growing concern, especially amongst the older population. This article focuses on how an older person might commute between the ACT and surrounding regions, collectively known as the Australian Capital Region (ACR), and considers the possible reasons and impacts of the relatively low rate of public transport usage. For the purpose of this article, the term "older person" generally refers to a person aged 55 years or over. Due to data availability, this article is limited to information relating to the following towns within the ACR: Canberra, Batemans Bay, Cooma, Goulburn, Queanbeyan and Yass. The article explores inter-region transport to/from the ACT at central locations but excludes local service and private transport providers such as local buses and bus tours.

In 2009 there were 74,200 people aged 55 years or over living in the ACT. By 2029 this number is projected to increase by 59% to 117,600 people. (End note 1)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian Capital Region

Age group (years)	ACT(a)	ACT(b)	NSW LGAs within the ACR(b)	ACR(b)
55-59	20 863	20 670	17 105	37 775
60-64	17 485	16 712	16 039	32 751
65 and over	35 851	34 458	40 090	74 548

(a) Contains estimated resident population for 2009.

(b) Contains estimated resident population for 2008.

Source: [Population by Age and Sex, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3235.0), [Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0).

Note: 2009 Estimated Resident Population for NSW LGAs within the ACR are currently not available.

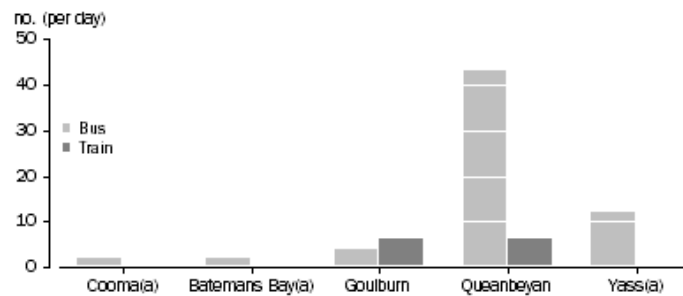
With the region's population of 55 years and over steadily increasing, trends indicate there may be ramifications for older people as they become reliant on methods of transport other than the private motor vehicle. Although society is constantly looking to utilise more sustainable transport options, private motor vehicle still appears to be the preferred mode of transport for the older age group in the ACR as it offers the greatest flexibility.

An ABS survey of transport use for persons aged 18 years and over travelling to work or full-time study in the ACT in 2009 indicated that 84.5% travelled in a private motor vehicle. While there are many reasons for not taking public transport, service availability and convenience were the two most common (43.7% and 32.3% respectively). Service availability comprises of "no service available at right/convenient time" and "no service available at all". However, for those who took public transport, price/cost was the main motivator (42.4%). (End note 2)

SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND CONVENIENCE

The daily number of services operating on weekdays between the ACT and surrounding regions generally decreases with distance. Queanbeyan has the greatest number of services with 43 bus services and six train services while Batemans Bay has only a morning and an afternoon bus service from and to Canberra City respectively, leaving those who commute from Batemans Bay to the ACT for the day with little choice. The alternative being to use a private motor vehicle or a non-direct public transport route on multiple services to reach the destination, but this can add a significant amount of time to the journey duration.

WEEKDAY SERVICES BETWEEN THE ACT AND SURROUNDS



(a) There is no train service.

Note: Canberra City has been used as the journey origin for buses while Kingston Train Station has been used for trains.

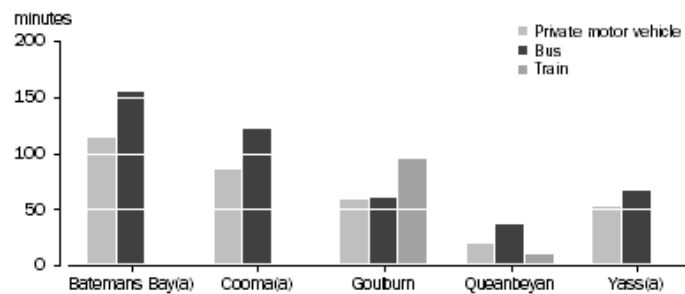
Source: Countrilink <<http://countrilink.info>>, Murrays <<http://murrays.com.au>>, Transborder <<http://transborder.com.au>> last viewed 23/12/2009 and Deanes Buses <<http://deanestransitgroup.com.au>>, Greyhound Australia <<http://greyhound.com.au>> last viewed 04/01/2010.

Convenience is an important factor and private motor vehicles offer greater flexibility in terms of destination and timing. In 2006, a high proportion of the older population in the ACT still had access to motor vehicles to drive (94.7% of people aged 55-64 years; 88.2% of people aged 65-74 years and 66.4% of people aged 75 years and over). (End note 3)

JOURNEY DURATION

The average duration of a journey from the ACT to the surrounding regions is often shorter by private motor vehicle and with limited services operating, travelling by private motor vehicle is generally the most convenient and preferred option. The average duration of a journey between the ACT and Cooma is 1h 25min by private motor vehicle while it takes 42.4% longer by bus (2h 01min). The trend of a journey by private motor vehicle having a shorter duration than that of a bus or train remains relatively consistent between the other destinations.

JOURNEY DURATION BETWEEN THE ACT AND SURROUNDS



(a) There is no train service.

Note: Canberra City has been used as the journey origin for private motor vehicles and buses while Kingston Train Station has been used for trains.

Private motor vehicle travel times estimated using Whereis.com <<http://whereis.com>> last viewed 21/01/2010

Source: Countrlink <<http://countrlink.info>>, Murrays <<http://murrays.com.au>>, Transborder <<http://transborder.com.au>> last viewed 23/12/2009 and Deanes Buses <<http://deanestransitgroup.com.au>>, Greyhound Australia <<http://greyhound.com.au>> last viewed 04/01/2010. Whereis.com <<http://whereis.com>> last viewed 21/01/2010.

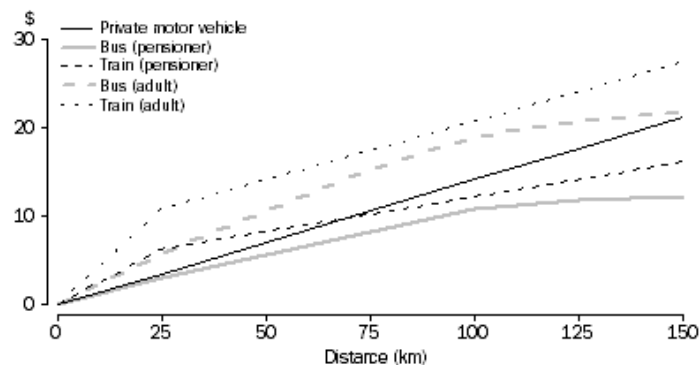
COST CONSIDERATIONS

Financial restraints may also be a factor influencing public transport utilisation. According to an ABS survey of persons aged 18 years and over travelling to work or full-time study in the ACT in 2009, price/cost was the main reason for taking public transport (42.4%). (End note 2)

For people aged 45 years or over who were working in 2007 and intended to retire at age 55 or over, the main factor influencing their decision about when to retire was financial reasons (58.8% of men and 50.9% of women).(End note 4) Of the people that retired within the five years prior to 2007, 45% relied on government pensions and allowances as their main source of income. (End note 4)

In addition to pensioner fares, the New South Wales (NSW) Government currently provides incentive to eligible NSW and ACT persons to use public transport in the form of the **Regional Excursion Daily** ticket which offers travel on selected transport providers for a fixed cost of \$2.50 per day. This makes certain methods of transport for some pensioners considerably cheaper than alternatives as the cost of a journey does not necessarily correlate to the distance. When travelling from the ACT to the surrounding regions on a Regional Excursion Daily ticket, bus is generally the cheapest mode of transport followed by train and private motor vehicle for journeys greater than 75 km.

COST OF JOURNEY FROM THE ACT TO SURROUNDS



Note: Canberra City has been used as the journey origin for private motor vehicles and buses while Kingston Train Station has been used for trains.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6403.0.55.001), Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (cat. no. 9208.0), Countrlink <<http://countrlink.info>> Murrays <<http://murrays.com.au>> Transborder <<http://transborder.com.au>> last viewed 23/12/2009, Deanes Buslines <<http://deanestransitgroup.com.au>>, Greyhound Australia <<http://greyhound.com.au>> last viewed 04/01/2010, Google Maps <<http://maps.google.com.au>> Last viewed 05/01/2010.

LOOKING FORWARD

For some, the convenience of driving a private motor vehicle and shorter journey duration outweigh cost benefits. However, with the ageing population, reliance on public transport infrastructure is likely to increase. The New South Wales Government currently provides pensioners with discounted travel for regional public transport, but lack of services to/from the ACT and surrounding regions still leaves some with little choice but to travel by private motor vehicle. To address transport concerns, the ACT Government proposed an **Integrated Transport Framework** plan in 2008 (End note 5) aimed at increasing the efficiency and sustainability of transport within the ACT and in conjunction with the NSW Government, proposed the infrastructure Master Plan (End note 5) for the surrounding regions. Throughout the ACR a number of councils and governments have been progressively making improvements to transport infrastructure with major projects such as new roads and road upgrades, reviews of public transport networks and consideration of alternative transport options to meet the future needs of the community.

End notes

1. [Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101](#) (cat. no. 3222.0) - Series B.
2. [Environmental Issues: Waste Management and Transport Use, March 2009](#) (cat. no. 4602.0.55.002).
3. [General Social Survey, Australian Capital Territory, 2006](#) (cat. no. 4159.8.55.001).

4. [Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Australia, April to July 2007](#) (cat. no. 6361.0).

5. ACT Government (2008), Integrated Transport Framework plan last viewed 27 January 2010, <http://www.tams.act.gov.au/move/integrated_transport_framework>.

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POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

		Sep Qtr 2008	Dec Qtr 2008	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009
Australian Capital Territory(a)					
Estimated resident population	psns	p346 429	p347 843	p349 948	p351 182
Change from previous quarter	%	..	p0.4	p0.6	p0.4
Australia(b)					
Estimated resident population	psns	p21 542 485	p21 643 987	p21 779 117	p21 874 920
Change from previous quarter	%	..	p0.5	p0.6	p0.4

.. not applicable

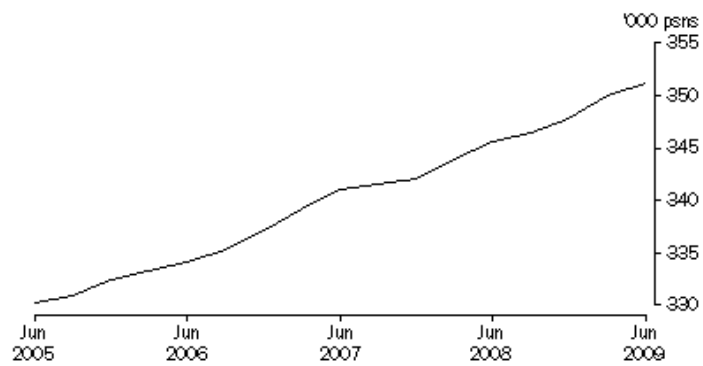
p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Includes 'Other Territories'.

Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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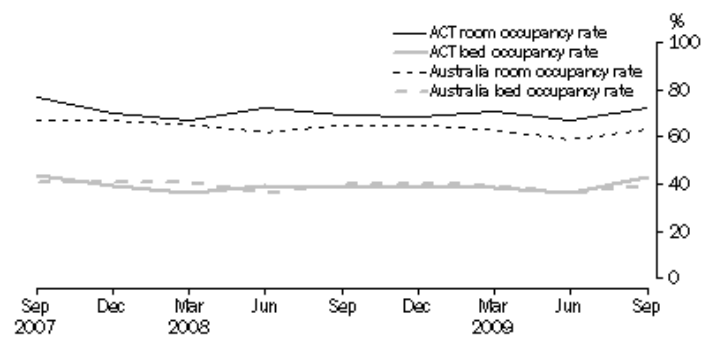
TOURISM

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms

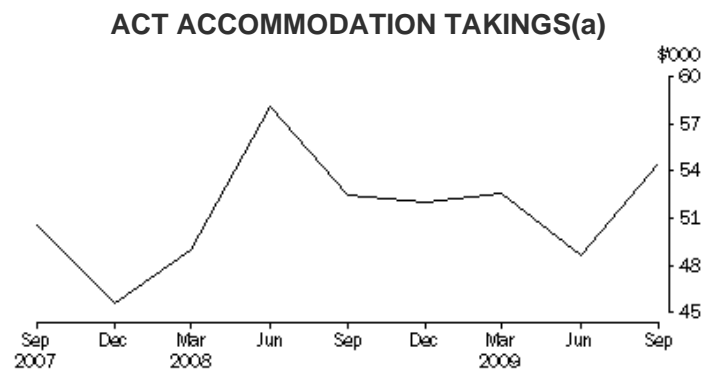
		Dec Qtr 2008	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009
Australian Capital Territory					
Establishments	no.	56	56	56	56
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	52 045	52 578	48 632	54 502
Room occupancy rate	%	68.8	70.6	67.5	72.6
Australia					
Establishments	no.	4 277	4 301	4 292	4 301
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	2 044 095	1 928 783	1 739 272	1 930 613
Room occupancy rate	%	65.1	62.9	59.1	63.1

Source: [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0).

ROOM AND BED OCCUPANCY RATE(a)



(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).



(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses with Services Apartments with 15 or more rooms.
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

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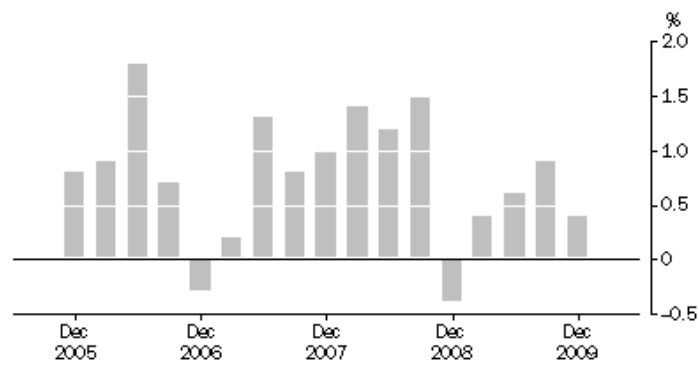
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009
	%	%	%	%
All groups				
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.3
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	2.5	1.5	1.3	2.1

Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0).

ALL GROUP, Quarterly change - Canberra



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND^(a), Chain volume measures^(b): Trend

		Dec Qtr 2008	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009
Australian Capital Territory					
State final demand	\$m	10 212	10 216	10 331	10 482
Change from previous quarter	%	-0.8	-	1.1	1.5
Australia					
Domestic final demand	\$m	307 187	306 561	306 953	308 138
Change from previous quarter	%	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.4

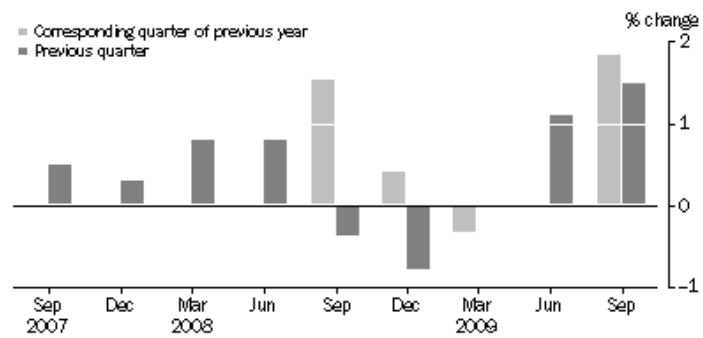
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) State final demand (SFD) for states/territories is conceptually equivalent to domestic final demand (DFD) for Australia.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures^(a) - Australian Capital Territory: Trend



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

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LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE STATUS^(a): Trend

		October 2009	November 2009	December 2009
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	194.5	195.1	195.6
Change from previous month	'000	0.5	0.6	0.5
Change from previous year	%	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	7.4	7.4	7.6
Change from previous month	'000	0.1	0.1	0.1
Change from previous year	%	36.6	42.9	48.7
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	10 838.3	10 862.0	10 884.3
Change from previous month	'000	23.5	23.8	22.3

Change from previous year	%	0.3	0.5	0.8
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	656.0	652.0	648.2
Change from previous month	'000	-3.2	-4.0	-3.8
Change from previous year	%	33.0	27.5	20.9

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

LABOUR FORCE STATUS^(a): Trend

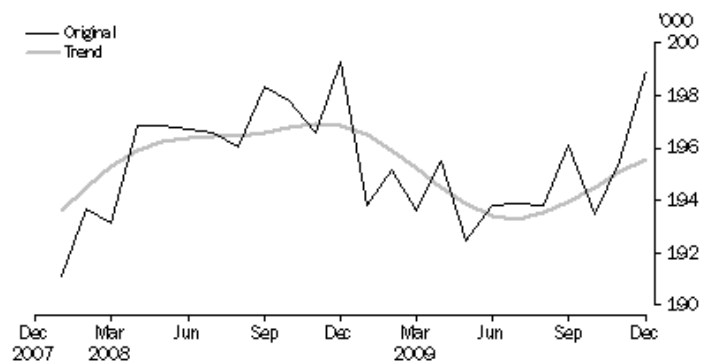
		October 2009	November 2009	December 2009
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	72.1	72.2	72.4
Change from previous month	% pts	0.1	0.2	0.2
Change from previous year	% pts	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	3.6	3.7	3.7
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	1.0	1.1	1.2
Australia				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	65.2	65.2	65.2
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	5.7	5.7	5.6
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	1.3	1.1	0.9

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

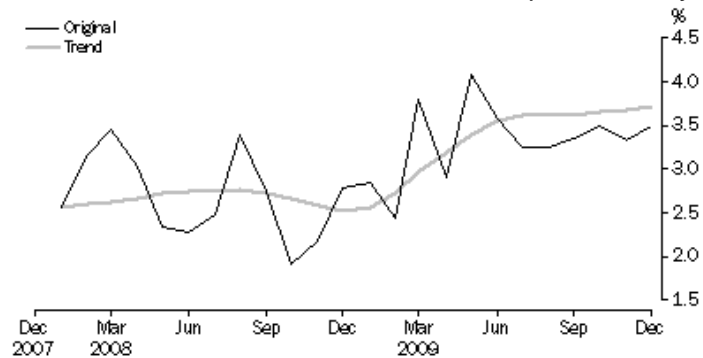
Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

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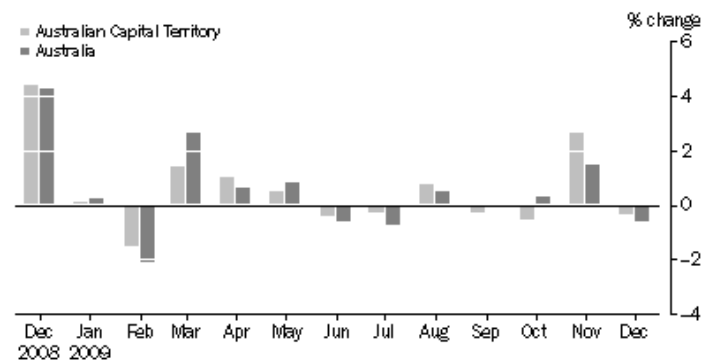
RETAIL TRADE

RETAIL TURNOVER: Seasonally adjusted

		October 2009	November 2009	December 2009
Australian Capital Territory				
Turnover	\$m	367.9	377.6	376.2
Change from previous month	%	-0.6	2.6	-0.4
Australia				
Turnover	\$m	19 775.0	20 063.7	19 925.3
Change from previous month	%	0.3	1.5	-0.7

Source: [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0).

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

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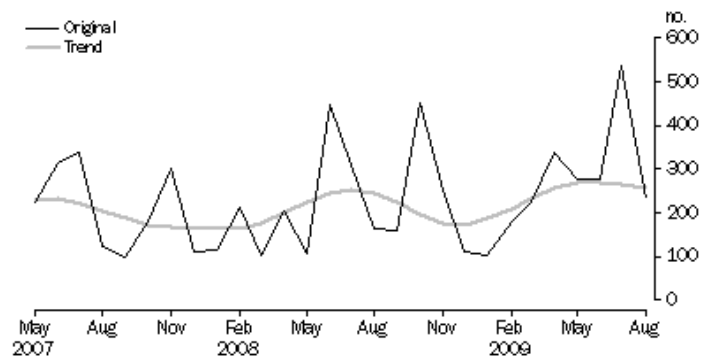
BUILDING APPROVALS

BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

		October 2009	November 2009	December 2009
Australian Capital Territory				
Dwelling units	no.	325	347	364
Change from previous month	%	7.5	6.7	5.1
Australia				
Dwelling units	no.	13 605	14 161	14 594
Change from previous month	%	4.6	4.1	3.1

Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0).

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

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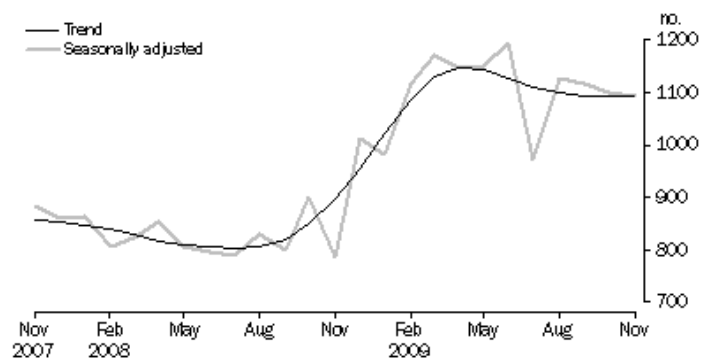
HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

		September 2009	October 2009	November 2009
Australian Capital Territory				
Number of commitments	no.	1 094	1 093	1 093
Value of commitments	\$'000	294 274	296 350	298 342
Australia				
Number of commitments	no.	62 862	62 257	61 596
Value of commitments	\$'000	16 950 130	16 903 376	16 842 457

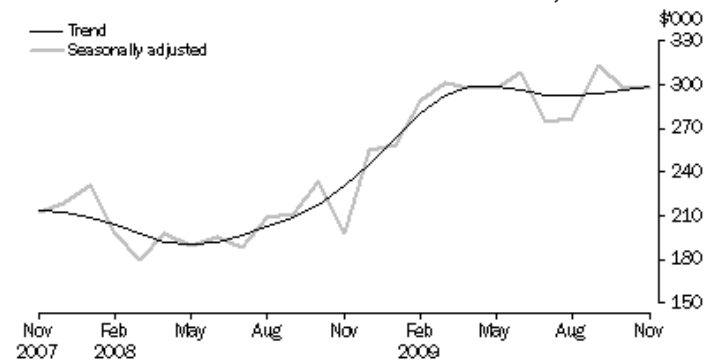
Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0).

ACT DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Owner occupied housing



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5809.0).

ACT VALUE OF DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Total dwellings



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5809.0).

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HOUSE PRICE INDEX

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

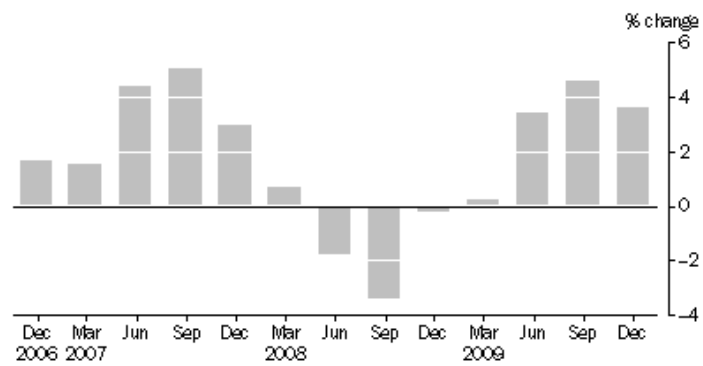
	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009
	%	%	%	%
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	0.2	3.4	p4.6	p3.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	-5.3	-0.2	p8.1	p12.4
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	-0.8	r4.3	p4.4	p5.2
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	-5.5	r-0.6	p6.6	p13.6

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

Source: [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0).

HOUSE PRICE INDEX, Canberra



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

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COMMENTARY ON KEY INDICATORS

[Population](#)

- The preliminary ERP for ACT at 30 June 2009 was 351,182 persons, an increase of 5,631 persons (1.6%) since 30 June 2008.
- Of this increase, natural increase accounted for 3,051 persons (+54.2%), net overseas migration for 3,402 persons (+60.4%) and net interstate migration for -822 persons (-14.6%).
- Natural increase comprised 4,749 births and 1,698 deaths, net overseas migration comprised 8,058 arrivals and 4,656 departures, and net interstate migration comprised 18,082 arrivals and 18,904 departures.

[Tourism](#)

- In the September quarter 2009, accommodation takings for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms increased by 12.1% to \$54.5 million, compared to the previous quarter.
- The September quarter 2009 room occupancy rate of 72.6% for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 5.1 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- For ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms, the average takings per

room night occupied in the September quarter 2009 was \$160 (\$156 in the previous quarter).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- The All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 0.4% in the December quarter 2009, compared to a rise of 0.9% in the previous quarter.
- Over the year to December 2009, the All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 3.4%, compared to an annual rise of 3.6% to December 2008.
- The most significant price rises for Canberra in the December quarter were for Fruit (+16.4%), Domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+6.1%), Optical services (+5.6%), Glassware, tableware and household utensils (+3.7%) and Newspapers and magazines (+3.5%). The most significant offsetting price falls were for Men's underwear, nightwear and socks (-0.9%), Audio visual and computing equipment (-7.6%) and Children's footwear (-7.4%).

National accounts

- State final demand for the ACT increased 1.4% (trend terms) from June quarter 2009 to September quarter 2009 - this was the second quarterly increase in a row. This increase was largely as a result of a rise of 9.5% in public gross fixed capital formation.
- Over the year to the September quarter 2009, state final demand for the ACT increased by 1.3% (trend terms), mainly due to a rise of 5.3% (+\$53m) in private gross fixed capital formation.

Labour Force

- The trend estimate of employment in ACT increased by 500 to 195,600 persons from November 2009 to December 2009. Full-time employment increased by 700 to 148,300 persons and part-time employment decreased by 200 to 47,300 persons.
- From December 2008 to December 2009, the trend estimate of employment for ACT decreased by 1,300 with full-time employment increasing by 800 and part-time employment declining by 2,100.
- The trend estimate of unemployment in ACT increased by 200 to 7,600 persons from November 2009 to December 2009, and by 2,500 persons from December 2008 to December 2009.
- The trend unemployment rate for ACT remained constant at 3.7% from November 2009 to December 2009 and increased by 1.2 percentage points from December 2008 to December 2009. From November 2009 to December 2009, the male unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 4.4%, the female unemployment rate remained steady at 3.0%.
- The trend participation rate for the ACT increased by 0.2 percentage points to 72.4% from November 2009 to December 2009. The male participation rate increased (+0.2%) to 77.1% and the female participation rate increased (+0.1%) to 67.8%.

Retail Trade

- In seasonally adjusted terms, total retail turnover in the ACT increased by -0.4% from November 2009 (\$377m) to December 2009 (\$376.2m). Nationally, there was a decrease of -0.7%.
- Other retailing (+7.5%), Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (+1.9%) and Household goods retailing (+1.0%) increased in December 2009, while Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing (-8.0%), Department stores (-6.5%), Food retailing (-1.0%) all decreased.

Building Approvals

- The trend estimate for the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT was 364 dwellings in December 2009, a decrease of 4.9% from the previous month.
- Over the year to December 2009, there were 3,339 dwelling units approved in the ACT, an increase of 36.6% over that for the year to December 2008 (2,444).

Housing Finance

- In trend terms, the value of owner occupied housing finance commitments (excluding alterations and additions) in the ACT remained relatively constant increasing from \$296m in October 2009 to \$298m in November 2009.
- The number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT remained constant at 1093 between October 2009 and November 2009, in trend terms.
- In trend terms over the year to November 2009, there were 13,102 owner occupied housing finance commitments in the ACT, an increase of 31.4% over that for the year to November 2008 (9,973).
- In original terms, the number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT for November 2009 was 1,124. Of this, 8.8% related to construction of dwellings, 5.2% to purchase of new dwellings and 86% to purchase of established dwellings (including refinancing).

House Price Index

- Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses in Canberra increased by 3.6% in the December quarter 2009 and 12.4% over the year to December 2009.
- The Canberra project home price index had no change in the December quarter 2009 and 2.2% over the year to December quarter 2009.

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LABOUR FORCE

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Age groups

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Age

Age group (years)	December 2004				December 2008				December 2009			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory												
15 - 24	18.7	14.1	16.7	35.6	21.7	14.8	15.2	31.0	18.9	12.8	16.6	34.8
25 - 34	34.9	26.4	7.6	16.1	40.0	27.2	7.8	15.9	39.8	27.1	6.9	14.3
35 - 44	32.3	24.4	8.6	18.3	34.1	23.2	9.3	18.9	33.9	23.1	8.6	18.1
45 - 54	32.6	24.6	7.1	15.1	33.2	22.6	8.0	16.3	33.4	22.8	7.5	15.7
55 - 64	12.7	9.6	5.7	12.2	16.4	11.2	7.0	14.2	18.9	12.9	5.9	12.4
65 and over	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.8	3.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	4.6
Total	132.2	100.0	47.0	100.0	146.9	100.0	49.1	100.0	146.9	100.0	47.8	100.0
Australia												
15 - 24	942.8	13.6	783.0	28.7	1 058.8	13.7	849.4	27.7	965.2	12.7	871.7	27.4
25 - 34	1 760.8	25.4	444.3	16.3	1 901.4	24.6	453.2	14.8	1 879.9	24.7	466.0	14.6
35 - 44	1 741.0	25.1	584.3	21.4	1 853.8	24.0	635.8	20.8	1 820.6	23.9	657.5	20.6
45 - 54	1 639.7	23.7	509.1	18.6	1 815.3	23.5	563.3	18.4	1 812.1	23.8	587.7	18.4
55 - 64	769.9	11.1	319.1	11.7	960.9	12.5	422.6	13.8	1 012.1	13.3	446.4	14.0
65 and over	76.9	1.1	90.9	3.3	123.5	1.6	139.4	4.6	133.2	1.7	156.7	4.9
Total	6 931.1	100.0	2 730.7	100.0	7 713.6	100.0	3 063.8	100.0	7 623.2	100.0	3 186.0	100.0

(a) Annual averages.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Employed full time

The average number of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) usual residents employed full time in the 12 months ending December 2009 was 146,900, which shows no change from the previous year but up 11.1% (+14,700) from December 2004 (132,200). The average number of people employed full time in Australia in the 12 months ending December 2009 was 7.6 million, down 1.2% (-90,400) from the year to December 2008 (7.7 million) and up 10% (+692,100) to 7.0 million from the 12 months ending December 2004.

From the month ending December 2004 to the month ending December 2009 the number of employed persons in the 65 years and over age group in the ACT experienced the strongest growth of all age groups up 900 (+81.8%). Nationally, the 65 years and over age group experienced the strongest growth in the number of employed persons with an increase of 56,300 (+73.2%).

Employed part time

The average number of ACT usual residents employed part time in the 12 months ending December 2009 was 47,800, down 2.6% from the previous year (49,100). Nationally, the average number of people employed part time in the 12 months ending December 2009 was 3.2 million, up 4% (+122,200) from 2008 (3.1 million).

The proportion of people employed part time, aged 15-24 years, has consistently been higher than any other age group in the ACT and nationally. However, the proportion in the ACT has declined from 35.6% in 2004 to 34.8% in 2009, while nationally the decline was from 28.7% in 2004 to 27.4% in 2009.

Occupation

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Occupation - Australian Capital Territory

Occupation major group ^(b)	November 2004		November 2009	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers	25.3	14.2	29.6	15.2
Professionals	51.6	28.9	62.0	31.9
Technicians and Trades Workers	19.9	11.1	19.7	10.2
Community and Personal Service Workers	17.7	9.9	17.7	9.1
Clerical and Administrative Workers	33.9	19.0	37.7	19.4
Sales Workers	15.3	8.6	13.5	6.9
Machinery Operators And Drivers	5.1	2.9	4.4	2.3
Labourers	10.1	5.7	9.5	4.9
Total	179.0	100.0	194.2	100.0

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation](#) (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Based on occupation by major group, **Professionals** made up the largest proportion of employed persons in the ACT for the November 2009 quarter (31.9%). The group with the largest increase over the five years (2004 to 2009) was **Professionals**, with 10,400 more people employed in the November 2009 quarter than in 2004. The group experiencing the largest decrease was **Sales Workers**, falling 1,800 persons from the quarter ending November 2004 to 2009.

Industry

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Industry - Australian Capital Territory

Industry division ^(b)	November 2004		November 2009	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5
Mining	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4.6	2.6	3.9	2.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.6
Construction	10.3	5.7	12.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	2.7	1.5	2.9	1.5
Retail Trade	17.5	9.8	15.1	7.8
Accommodation and Food Services	11.5	6.4	10.7	5.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	5.1	2.8	5.0	2.6
Information Media and Telecommunications	4.9	2.7	4.3	2.2
Financial and Insurance Services	3.1	1.7	3.8	2.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.9	9.4	22.1	11.4
Administrative and Support Services	6.1	3.4	4.6	2.4
Public Administration and Safety	48.9	27.3	56.3	29.0
Education and Training	16.7	9.3	18.9	9.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4	8.6	18.4	9.5
Total	179.0	100.0	194.2	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification](#) (ANZSIC) 2006 edition.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

Based on employment by industry division, the largest employer in the ACT for the 12 months ending November quarter 2009 was **Public Administration and Safety** (56,300). This was also the industry with the largest increase in employed persons between the quarter ending November 2004 and quarter ending November 2009 (7,400 persons).

Usual hours

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Usual hours worked

	December 2009			
	Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory				
0 hours	-	-	-	-
1-15 hours	0.3	0.2	19.0	39.7
16-29 hours	0.8	0.6	19.6	41.1
30-34 hours	1.2	0.8	9.0	18.7
35-39 hours	57.3	39.0	-	-
40 hours	39.1	26.6	-	-
41-44 hours	7.1	4.8	-	-
45-49 hours	14.9	10.1	-	-
50-59 hours	17.3	11.8	-	-
60 or more hours	8.9	6.1	-	-
Total	146.9	100.0	47.8	100.0
Australia				
0 hours	3.3	-	21.7	0.7
1-15 hours	12.1	0.2	1 226.9	38.5
16-29 hours	49.6	0.6	1 370.3	43.0
30-34 hours	76.2	1.0	567.1	17.8
35-39 hours	2 352.0	30.9	-	-
40 hours	2 289.4	30.0	-	-
41-44 hours	319.4	4.2	-	-
45-49 hours	787.9	10.3	-	-
50-59 hours	991.2	13.0	-	-
60 or more hours	742.1	9.7	-	-
Total	7 623.2	100.0	3 186.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average monthly data.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Usual hours worked by employed persons, on average, during the 12 months ending August 2009 differed between the ACT and Australia. A smaller proportion of full-time workers in the ACT worked 41 hours or more per week (32.8%) compared with Australia (37.2%). However, a larger proportion of ACT

full-time employed (65.6%) worked between 35-40 hours than the national average (60.9%). In the 12 months ending August 2009 the most common hours usually worked by people employed part time in the ACT and Australia were 16-29 hours per week (ACT 41.1%, Australia 43.0%).

Average weekly earnings

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

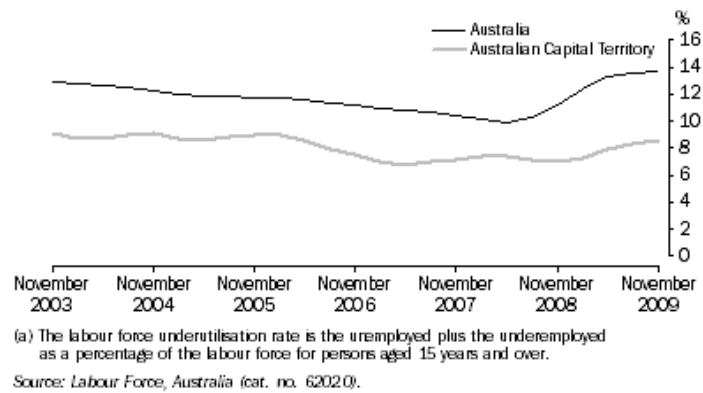
		August 2008	August 2009
Australian Capital Territory			
Earnings	\$	1 053.4	1 108.3
Change from previous quarter	%	1.9	0.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	5.4	5.2
Australia			
Earnings	\$	900.3	934.7
Change from previous quarter	%	1.1	1.0
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	3.5	3.8

Source: [Average Weekly Earning, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

In trend terms, Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) of \$1,108 for the ACT in August 2009 were \$173 higher than the national average of \$935. AWE increased 5.2% between August 2008 and August 2009 for the ACT (from \$1,053 to \$1,108) and 3.8% for Australia (from \$900 to \$935).

Underutilisation rate

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(a), Trend



In trend terms, the labour force underutilisation rate for Australia has increased each quarter from the November quarter 2008 (11.2%) to the November quarter 2009 (13.6%). Over the same period, the labour force underutilisation rate for ACT has increased by only 1.4 percentage points (7.1% in the November quarter 2008 to 8.5% in the November quarter 2009).

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Introduction

The statistics presented in this commentary are the latest available at the time of publishing and will be

updated or added to on a continuing basis.

Vital statistics relate to specified and defined vital events such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces, the relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person or persons concerned. This commentary focuses on a subset of these events, that is births and deaths in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Vital statistics are an essential input for the planning of human development. Knowledge of the size and characteristics of a country's population on a timely basis is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. Because a population increases by the addition of births and decreases by the subtraction of deaths, information about the number of births and deaths occurring in a population is crucial for estimating the natural increase (or decrease) and the annual change in population size and structure for that population. Information on the number of births occurring over a time period, classified by various characteristics of the women giving birth, constitutes the basis for analysis of the dynamics of reproduction. Information on deaths, classified by various characteristics of the deceased, especially age and sex, is necessary for calculating life-tables and estimating the probability of dying at various ages. The fertility and mortality estimates, derived from births and deaths statistics respectively, are essential for a variety of purposes, including an understanding of the growth dynamics of the population concerned; an assessment of the human aspects of socioeconomic development; the measurement of the risks of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes; and for population projections. (Endnote 1)

Statistics on births and deaths in the ACT are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from information provided by the ACT Office of Regulatory Services. Refer to [Births, Australia \(cat. no. 3301.0\)](#) and [Deaths, Australia \(cat. no. 3302.0\)](#) for details. The statistics are compiled for a calendar year in which the birth or death was registered. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of place of usual residence of the mother and death statistics are presented on the basis of place of usual residence of the deceased.

Births

In 2008, there were 4,800 births registered to mothers usually resident in ACT. Of these, 4,700 births occurred within the ACT while an additional 90 births occurred interstate. The total of 4,800 births to ACT mothers is an increase of 1% on the previous year. The sex ratio at birth was 106 male births to every 100 female births and this was only marginally above the national average. Of the 4,800 births

170 were multiple births, of which, all were twins (i.e. 86 confinements).

Due to cross-border mobility as a result of the geographic proximity of the ACT and NSW, typically there are more births registered in the ACT each year than there are births to mothers usually resident in the ACT. In 2008, there were 5,600 births registered in the ACT. Of these 4,700 (84%) were to ACT mothers while 900 (16%) lived outside the ACT. By far the majority of these non-ACT births were to mothers who lived in NSW.

It should be noted that births usually have a time interval (or lag) between occurrence and registration, which can be attributed to either a delay by the parent(s) in the submission of a form to the registry or a delay in registry processing. Of the 5,600 births registered in the ACT in 2008, 91% occurred in 2008, 8% occurred in 2007 and the remaining 1% occurred in 2006 or earlier years.

BIRTHS, Summary statistics: Australian Capital Territory

		1998	2005	2006	2007	2008
Births to mothers usually resident in the ACT						
Registered in the ACT	no.	3 887	4 128	4 400	4 663	4 718
Registered elsewhere in Australia	no.	95	78	79	90	86
Total	no.	3 982	4 206	4 479	4 753	4 804
Sex ratio at births(a)	rate	101.5	102.3	105.5	104.4	105.7
Births registered in the ACT						
To mothers usually resident in the ACT	no.	3 887	4 128	4 400	4 663	4 718
To mothers resident elsewhere in Australia	no.	596	817	885	936	930
Total	no.	4 483	4 945	5 285	5 599	5 648

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

Source: [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0), ABS data available on request, Births collection.

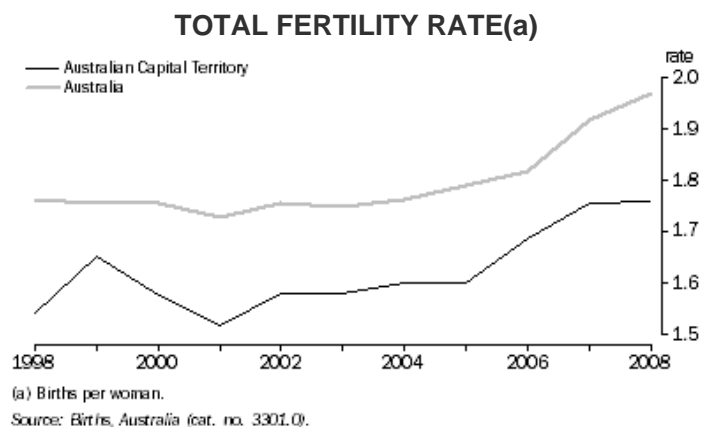
Fertility rates

Total fertility rate is defined as the sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if at each year of her reproductive life she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. For additional reference, refer to the Glossary of Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

Over the last decade the total fertility rate for the ACT was consistently lower than the national average (see graph below).

Consistent with national trends, the age-specific fertility rates for 2008 in the ACT were highest for women aged 30-34 years (130.6 births per 1,000 women in this age group). While the ACT's total fertility rate for women has gradually increased from a low in 2001 of 1.52 to 1.76 in 2008 it is still much lower than the replacement level of 2.1 and it has the lowest teenage fertility rate in Australia.

The crude birth rate is the number of births registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. The crude birth rate for the ACT has risen from a low in 2005 of 12.7 to 13.9 births per 1,000 population recorded in both 2007 and 2008.



FERTILITY RATES, Australian Capital Territory

	2005 rate	2006 rate	2007 rate	2008 rate
Age-specific fertility rates(a)				
15-19 years(b)	9.1	9.1	10.3	8.0
20-24 years	31.8	32.5	34.5	35.3
25-29 years	82.2	87.7	92.3	84.3
30-34 years	118.3	125.2	127.8	130.6
35-39 years	66.4	69.3	71.5	77.5
40-44 years	12.0	13.5	13.8	15.5
45-49 years(c)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
Total fertility rate(d)	1.600	1.688	1.755	1.760
Crude birth rate(e)	12.7	13.4	13.9	13.9

- Source: **Births, Australia** (cat. no. 3301.0).

For the most part, statistics presented in [Deaths, Australia \(cat. no. 3302.0\)](#) refer to deaths registered during the calendar year. As with births, deaths are presented on the basis of state of usual residence of the deceased (unless otherwise stated), which may not necessarily be the state of occurrence or the state of registration of the death.

In 2008, a total of 1,900 deaths were registered in the ACT, of these 1,600 or 84% were usual residents of the ACT and the remainder were deaths of residents of other states.

DEATHS, Summary statistics: Australian Capital Territory

			1998	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deaths of usual residents of the ACT							
Registered in the ACT	no.		1 202	1 438	1 419	1 545	1 646
Registered elsewhere in Australia	no.		70	53	65	52	51
Total	no.		1 272	1 491	1 484	1 597	1 697
Standardised death rate(a)	rate		6.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8
Life expectancy at birth							
Males	years		77.5	79.9	80.0	80.3	80.1
Females	years		81.6	84.0	83.9	84.0	84.0
Median age at death							

Males	years	72.7	75.3	76.0	76.6	78.1
Females	years	78.8	82.0	82.6	82.4	83.0
Deaths registered in the ACT						
Resident of the ACT	no.	1 202	1 438	1 419	1 545	1 646
Resident elsewhere in Australia	no.	220	260	237	236	285
Total	no.	1 422	1 698	1 656	1 781	1 931

(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

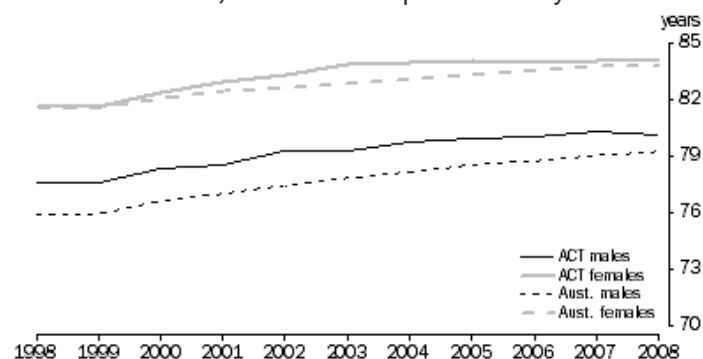
Source: [Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0); ABS data available on request, Deaths collection.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime. For additional reference, refer to the [Deaths, Australia \(cat. no. 3302.0\)](#).

Life expectancy at birth for boys born in the ACT in 2006-2008 was 80.1 years, while life expectancy for girls was 84.0 years. This was higher than the national average for both sexes. Nationally, life expectancy at birth increased between 1998 and 2008 by 3.3 years to 79.2 years for males and by 2.2 years to 83.7 for females.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Australian Capital Territory and Australia - 1998-2008



Source: [Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0)

Causes of death

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is the international standard classification for

epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. Currently ICD 10th revision is used for Australian causes of death statistics. Refer to [Causes of Death, Australia \(cat. no. 3303.0\)](#) for additional details.

According to **Causes of Death, Australia**, the four main causes of death for ACT residents in 2007 were Neoplasms (C00-D48); Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99); External causes (V01-Y98) and Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99).

Of all deaths registered in the ACT, 31.6% or 504 were caused by neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48). Cancer of the digestive organs (C15-C26) accounted for 31.0% of all neoplasms, followed by respiratory and intrathoracic cancer (C30-C39) with 16.9%.

Diseases of the circulatory system (e.g. heart disease and cerebrovascular disease i.e. stroke) (I00-I99) accounted for 494 or 30.9% of all deaths in the ACT. This was followed by External causes of morbidity and mortality (e.g. accidents, poisoning and violence) (V01-Y98) which accounted for 114 or 7.1% and Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99) with 104 or 6.5%.

End note:

1. United Nations, **Economic and Social Council, Statistical Commission Thirtieth Session**, E/CN.3/1999/10, p.13, United Nations, 1-5 March 1999.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

[Introduction](#)

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Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI 'basket' is split into 11 major groups:

Food, Alcohol and tobacco, Clothing and footwear, Housing, Household contents and services, Health, Transportation, Communication, Recreation, Education and Financial and insurance

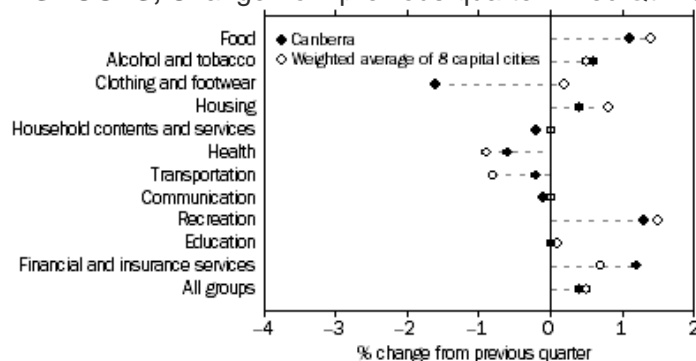
services. These groups contain the 90 expenditure classes, which in turn contain a selection of the individual items which are priced each quarter.

Further information about the CPI is contained in [Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#), 2005 (cat. no. 6461.0).

Change from previous year

In the year to December 2009, the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.3% for Canberra and 2.1% nationally (weighted average of the eight capital cities). In Canberra the most significant price rise occurred in **Education**, up 6.2%. The most significant rise nationally was also in **Education**, up 5.6%. There were decreases, both nationally and in Canberra, for **Financial and insurance services** (nationally -6.3%, Canberra -4.3%).

CPI GROUPS, Change from previous quarter - Dec Qtr 2009

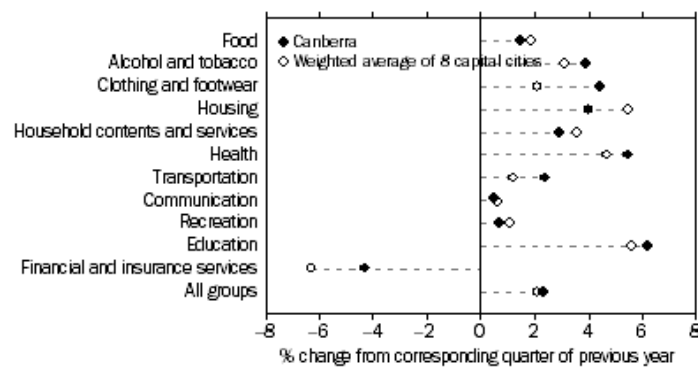


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

Change from previous quarter

In the December quarter 2009, the All Groups CPI rose by 0.4% for Canberra, and 0.5% nationally (weighted average of eight capital cities). The most significant price rise occurred in **Recreation**, up 1.3% in Canberra and **Food** up 1.4% nationally. The most significant fall occurred for **Clothing and footwear**, down 1.6% in Canberra and **Health**, down 0.9% nationally.

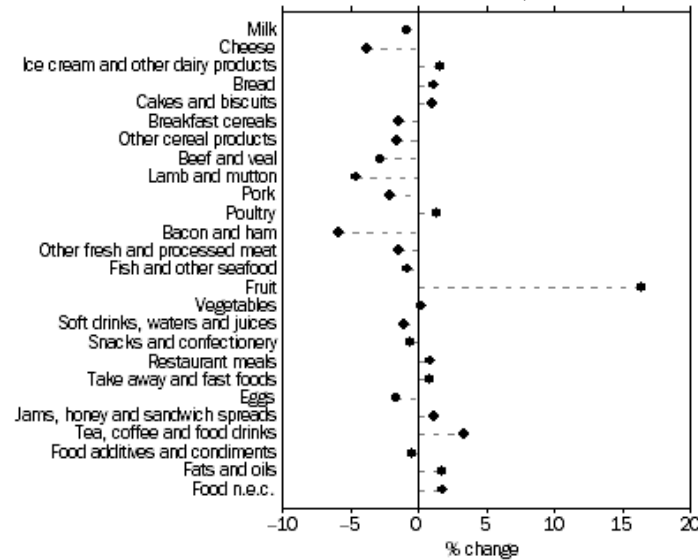
CPI GROUPS, Change from corresponding quarter of previous year - Dec Qtr 2009



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

The largest contributor to the increase of 0.7% in the CPI for Canberra in December quarter 2009 was **Food** (+1.1%). Within the **Food** group, the key driver of the increase was the price for **Fruit**, which rose by 16.4% in the quarter.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY EXPENDITURE CLASS, Canberra - Food - Dec Qtr 09



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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[Gross State Product](#)

[State Final Demand](#)

[Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita](#)

Introduction

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and at the broad level, reflect key economic flows: production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment.

State Accounts are essentially a dissection of the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate,

contained in [Australian System of National Accounts \(cat. no. 5204.0\)](#). The state and territory equivalents of GDP are referred to as Gross State Product (GSP) and they are presented annually in [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts \(cat. no. 5220.0\)](#). State estimates of final demand (i.e. State Final Demand) are the only state data available quarterly, in [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product \(cat. no. 5206.0\)](#).

Australia's national accounts statistics are based on the latest international standard for national accounting - the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93). Australia's application of these standards is described in [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods \(cat. no. 5216.0\)](#).

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in SNA93, no such detailed standard is available for sub-national (regional/state) accounts. In the main, the national concepts are applicable to state accounts, but there remain a number of conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant at the state/territory level. Most issues arise for the Transport and storage, Communication services, and Finance and insurance industries (because production often takes place across state borders) and in the treatment of central government. In such cases, conventions need to be established which reflect data availability and/or the needs of users.

The following information papers provide information on topical issues and recent developments relating to national and state accounts:

- [Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP\(P\) \(cat. no. 5220.0.55.002\)](#).
- [Information paper: Experimental Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity, 2007 \(cat. no. 5260.0.55.001\)](#).
- [Quality Dimensions of the Australian National Accounts, 2007 \(cat. no. 5216.0.55.002\)](#).
- [Introduction of Revised International Standards in ABS Economic Statistics in 2009, 2007 \(cat. no. 5310.0.55.001\)](#).

The information paper Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP(P) provides detailed information about the methods and sources for the compilation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry (including Ownership of dwellings and Taxes less subsidies on products) for each state/territory which was introduced in 2007. This paper should be used in conjunction with [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods \(cat. no. 5216.0\)](#) to gain an understanding of the concepts, sources and methods used to compile the state accounts.

Additional information can also be found on the [National Accounts under Topics @ a Glance](#), including upcoming releases and changes.

Gross State Product

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	Australian Capital Territory			
	Current price		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2003-04	18 244	6.0	20 925	1.1
2004-05	19 411	6.4	21 574	3.1
2005-06	20 562	5.9	22 598	4.7
2006-07	22 791	10.8	23 712	4.9
2007-08	24 582	7.9	24 582	3.7
2008-09	25 969	5.6	24 916	1.4

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure component. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of GDP for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$25,969m in 2008-09, an increase of 5.6% over 2007-08. GSP increased by 1.4%, from \$24,582m to \$24,916m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 6.0% in current prices and 1.1% in chain volume terms between 2007-08 and 2008-09.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Per capita - Per capita: Chain volume measures

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures		Current prices		Chain volume measures	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2003-04	55 959	5.4	64 181	0.5	43 227	6.2	51 763	2.9

2004-05	59 151	5.7	65 742	2.4	45 722	5.8	52 602	1.6
2005-06	61 861	4.6	67 989	3.4	48 720	6.6	53 446	1.6
2006-07	67 615	9.3	70 345	3.5	52 288	7.3	54 585	2.1
2007-08	71 862	6.3	71 862	2.2	55 650	6.4	55 650	2.0
2008-09	74 658	3.9	71 630	-0.3	57 903	4.0	55 195	-0.8

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita was \$74,658 in current prices in 2008-09, an increase of 3.9% over 2007-08 and 28.9% higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$57,903).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$71,630 per capita in 2008-09, which was 0.3% lower than in 2007-08 (\$71,862). GDP per capita for Australia was \$55,195 in 2008-09, 0.8% lower than in 2007-08 (\$55,650). GSP per capita for the ACT was 29.8% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2008-09 in chain volume terms.

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED, Chain volume measures(a) - 2008-09

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18	30 979
Mining	17	80 830
Manufacturing	298	103 139
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	607	27 806
Construction	1 809	81 601
Wholesale trade	326	53 824
Retail trade	740	54 189
Accommodation and food services	522	26 801
Transport, postal and warehousing	573	59 499
Information media and telecommunications	576	34 234
Financial and insurance services	1 382	118 181
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	683	36 033
Professional, scientific and technical services	1 410	70 517
Administrative and support services	525	28 182
Public administration and safety	8 780	60 677
Education and training	1 207	48 731
Health care and social assistance	1 174	66 654
Arts and recreation services	361	10 112
Other services	494	21 837

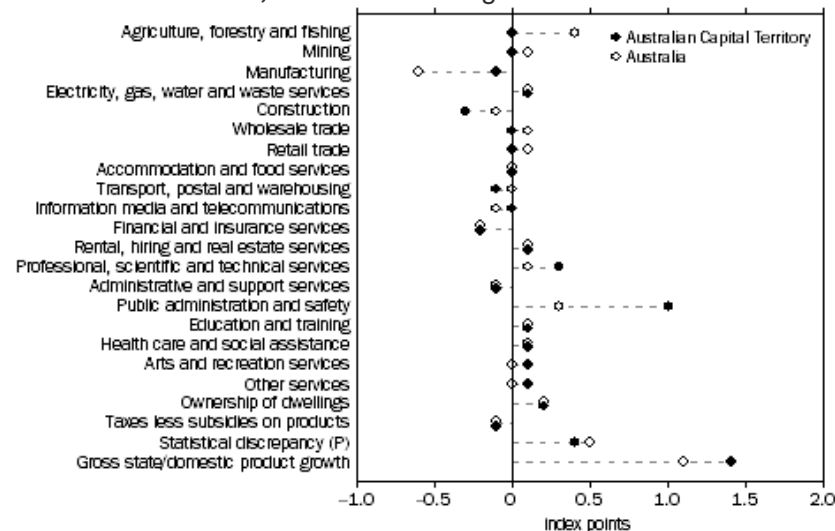
Ownership of dwellings	1 657	85 311
Gross value added at basic prices	23 156	1 099 137
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 655	89 266
Statistical discrepancy (P)	105	6 093
Gross state/domestic product	24 916	1 194 496

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

(b) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED, Contributions to growth - Chain volume measures(a) - 2008-09



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

GVA is the value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The term is used to describe gross product by industry. State GVA in current prices is not directly compiled so the Australian GVA by industry is allocated to the states using factor income shares. GVA is compiled in volume terms; for most industries an output indicator approach is used to create the chain volume measures of GVA by industry for each of the states and territories.

In chain volume terms, **Professional, scientific and technical services** contributed the most to the growth of the ACT's GSP in 2008-09, with 0.3 percentage points (21.4%) of the 1.4% annual growth. Australia's largest contributor to the 1.1% growth in GDP was **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**, at 0.4 percentage points (36.4%).

State Final Demand

STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)		Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2003-04	27 944	6.1	31 810	4.1	882 425	7.4	995 677	6.0
2004-05	30 361	8.6	33 495	5.3	945 851	7.2	1 042 922	4.7
2005-06	32 549	7.2	35 170	5.0	1 016 335	7.5	1 087 973	4.3
2006-07	38 329	17.8	39 498	12.3	1 101 258	8.4	1 136 632	4.5
2007-08	41 117	7.3	41 117	4.1	1 200 292	9.0	1 200 292	5.6
2008-09	42 523	3.4	41 398	0.7	1 270 026	5.8	1 225 865	2.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

State Final Demand (SFD) for the individual states and territories is conceptually equivalent to Domestic Final Demand (DFD) for Australia. It is the aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In chain volume terms, SFD for the ACT was \$41b in 2008-09, an increase of 0.7% over 2007-08. Nationally, there was a 2.1% increase in DFD.

In current price terms, SFD for the ACT was \$43b in 2008-09, an increase of 3.4% over 2007-08. DFD for Australia increased by 5.8% over the same period.

COMPONENTS OF FINAL, Current prices - 2008-09

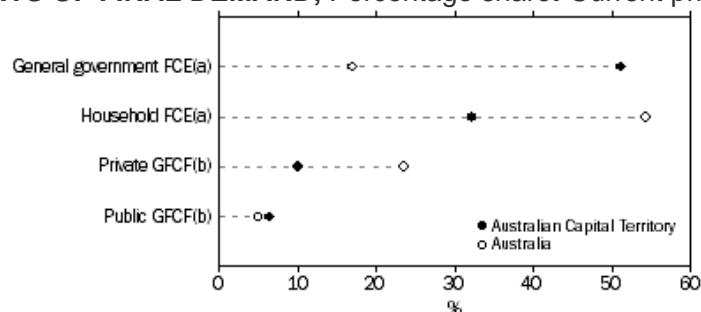
	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure		
General government	21 786	215 613
Households	13 697	690 695
Gross fixed capital formation		
Dwellings	1 038	69 631
Ownership transfer costs	316	14 696
Non-dwelling construction	1 342	86 648

Machinery and equipment	984	92 865
Cultivated biological resources	-	3 097
Intellectual property products	621	31 818
Private	4 302	298 755
Public	2 738	64 964
State/Domestic final demand	42 523	1 270 026

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND, Percentage share: Current prices - 2008-09



(a) FCE: Final Consumption Expenditure.
(b) GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure is the net expenditure on goods and services by either public authorities (General government final consumption expenditure or GFCE) or persons and private non-profit institutions serving households (Household final consumption expenditure or HFCE). This is expenditure which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets.

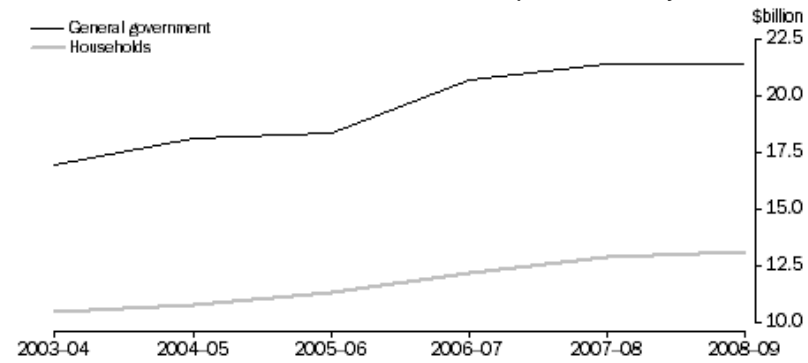
By contrast, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) measures expenditure on fixed assets, and includes compensation of employees but not repair or maintenance of fixed assets. GFCF is divided into private and public corporations. By splitting final demand into these components, the structural differences between the ACT and Australia can be highlighted. Each of the components displayed in the table Components of Final Demand total to State Final Demand for ACT and Domestic Final Demand for Australia.

In current prices, GFCE represented 51.2% (\$22b) of SFD in the ACT in 2008-09, compared to 17.0% of DFD nationally.

In contrast, HFCE represented 32.2% of the total final demand in the ACT, compared to 54.4% of Australia's DFD.

There was also a significant difference in expenditure on private GFCF. It was proportionately lower in the ACT than for Australia as a whole in 2008-09, accounting for 10.1% of SFD in the ACT versus 23.5% of DFD nationally.

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Australian Capital Territory: Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

In chain volume terms, HFCE accounted for 38.0% of total final consumption expenditure in the ACT in 2008-09, with GFCE accounting for 62.0%. These proportions have remained relatively constant over time.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Current prices - 2008-09

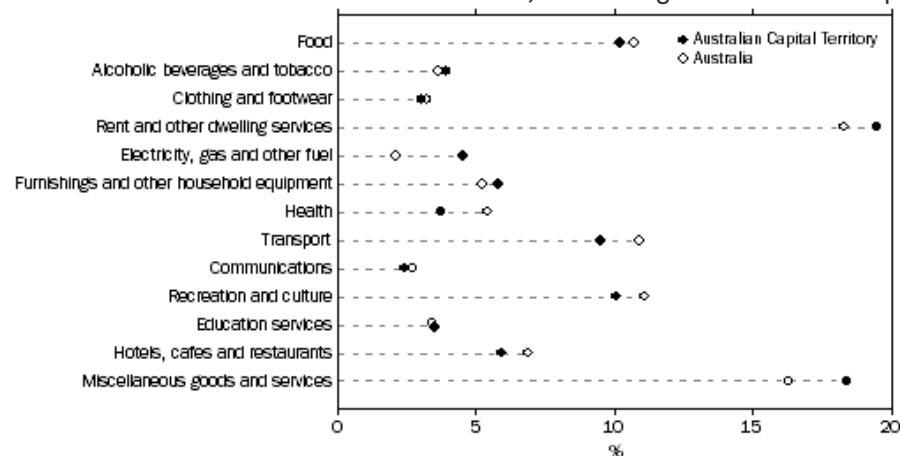
	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Food	1 397	74 070
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	540	24 865
Clothing and footwear	416	22 280
Rent and other dwelling services	2 668	126 600
Electricity, gas and other fuel	618	14 810
Furnishings and other household equipment	798	36 000
Health	509	37 487
Transport	1 303	75 574
Communications	324	18 913
Recreation and culture	1 385	76 814
Education services	482	23 246
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	806	47 368
Miscellaneous goods and services	2 515	112 668
Net expenditure interstate	-63	-

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Percentage share: Current prices - 2008-09

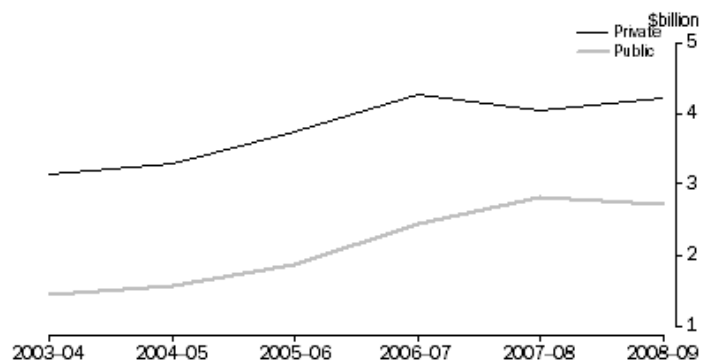


Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2008-09 those components of HFCE which took up the largest proportions of total expenditure in current prices were consistent between ACT households and households across Australia as a whole: **Rent and other dwelling services** was the single largest expenditure item (19.5% for the ACT versus 18.3% for Australia), followed by **Miscellaneous goods and services** (18.4% for the ACT versus 16.3% nationally), while Food (10.2%) was the next largest in the ACT as opposed to Australia which had **Recreation and culture** as the next largest (11.1%).

Expenditure on **Communications** took up the lowest proportion of HFCE for the ACT in 2008-09 (2.4%). For Australia it was **Electricity, gas and other fuel** for Australia (2.1%).

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, Australian Capital Territory - Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's expenditure on private fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$4.2b in 2008-09, up 3.8% on the \$4.1b spent in 2007-08.

Expenditure on public fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$2.7b in 2008-09, down \$80m (-2.9%) on 2007-08.

TOTAL FACTOR INCOME: Current prices - 2008-09

	Value \$m	% change from previous year %
Australian Capital Territory		
Compensation of employees	16 602	8.3
Gross operating surplus	6 083	2.6
Gross mixed income	1 167	-0.8
Total factor income	23 852	6.3
Australia		
Compensation of employees	607 511	5.6
Gross operating surplus	422 065	8.2
Gross mixed income	95 142	1.6
Total factor income	1 124 718	6.2

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Total Factor Income (TFI) is that part of the cost of producing the GDP which consists of gross payments to factors of production, these payments being compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. TFI represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross state/domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production, and imports.

TFI for the ACT grew by 6.3% (+\$1.4b) in the 2008-09 financial year, to \$23.9b. This was in line with the national average growth of 6.2%.

Of the components of TFI, Compensation of employees had the strongest growth over the previous financial year, at 8.3% (+\$1.3b). In comparison, at the national level Gross operating surplus had the strongest growth with 8.2%.

Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita

GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By states and territories: Current prices

	2008-09 \$
Australian Capital Territory	54 890
New South Wales	38 541
Victoria	35 886
Queensland	32 898
South Australia	34 053
Western Australia	39 011
Tasmania	33 275
Northern Territory	38 433
Australia	36 602

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross state product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of gross household disposable income per capita of all states and territories in 2008-09, in current price terms. At \$54,890 per capita, this was \$15,879

more than the next highest jurisdiction, Western Australia (\$39,011) and \$18,288 higher than for Australia as a whole. Queensland recorded the lowest gross household disposable income per capita in 2008-09 (\$32,898).

Differences between states and territories are driven by a number of factors: average wage levels; proportion of the population in employment; the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent, including that imputed to owner occupiers. For example, one reason for the high level recorded for the ACT is the territory's high labour force participation rate - in December 2009 the trend participation rate for the ACT was 72.4%, versus 65.2% for Australia.

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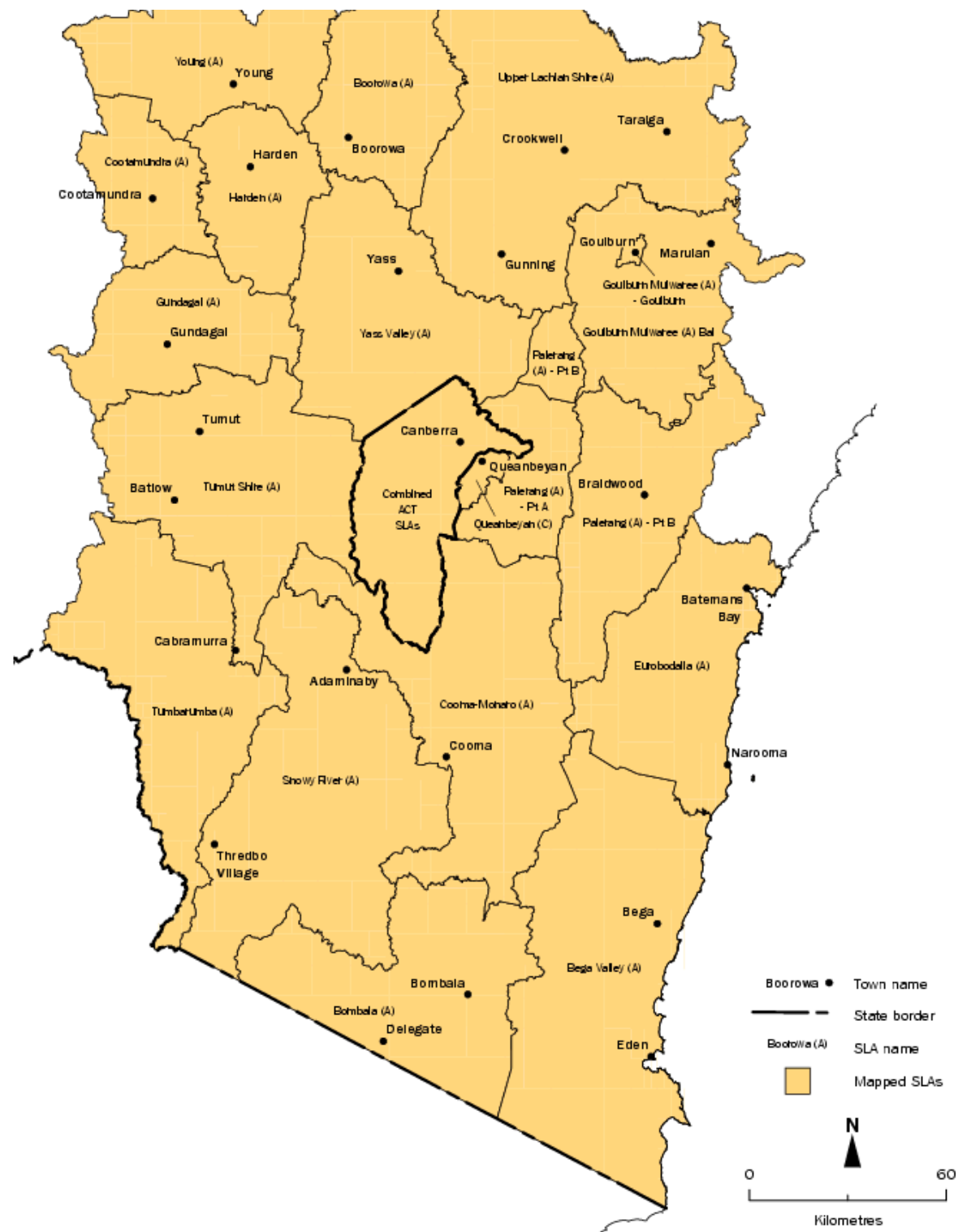
Introduction

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the ACT and the 17 surrounding Local Government Areas. Federal, state, territory, and local representatives from these areas meet regularly to discuss common issues through the Regional Leaders Forum (RLF).

Map of the Region

Statistical Local Areas





Population

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION^(a), Australian Capital Region - by Statistical Local Area

	2008 persons		2008 persons
Australian Capital Territory			
			persons
Acton	p1 944	Holder	p2 705
Ainslie	p5 147	Rivett	p3 188
Braddon	p4 071	Stirling	p2 098
Campbell	p3 308	Stromlo	p74
City	p1 014	Waramanga	p2 585
Dickson	p2 134	Weston	p3 257
Downer	p3 505	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	p21
Duntroon	p1 775	Banks	p5 293
Hackett	p2 982	Bonython	p3 493
Kowen	p48	Calwell	p6 013
Lyneham	p4 809	Chisholm	p5 488
Majura	p124	Conder	p5 418
O'Connor	p5 354	Fadden	p3 273
Reid	p1 642	Gilmore	p2 948
Russell	p-	Gordon	p8 096
Turner	p3 455	Gowrie	p3 268
Watson	p4 679	Greenway	p1 285
Aranda	p2 533	Isabella Plains	p4 388
Belconnen Town Centre	p3 331	Kambah	p15 893
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p42	Macarthur	p1 558
Bruce	p4 733	Monash	p5 564
Charnwood	p3 162	Oxley	p1 901
Cook	p2 986	Richardson	p3 311
Dunlop	p6 615	Theodore	p4 129
Evatt	p5 588	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	p65
Florey	p5 305	Wanniassa	p8 096
Flynn	p3 637	Barton	p1 132
Fraser	p2 226	Deakin	p2 694

Giralang	p3 416
Hawker	p2 948
Higgins	p3 162
Holt	p4 921
Kaleen	p7 797
Latham	p3 839
McKellar	p2 930
Macgregor	p3 613
Macquarie	p2 540
Melba	p3 387
Page	p2 802
Scullin	p2 875
Spence	p2 719
Weetangera	p2 662
Chifley	p2 399
Curtin	p5 341
Farrer	p3 489
Garran	p3 310
Hughes	p2 989
Isaacs	p2 510
Lyons	p2 527
Mawson	p3 040
O'Malley	p845
Pearce	p2 617
Phillip	p2 049
Torrens	p2 310
Chapman	p2 755
Duffy	p3 163
Fisher	p3 159

Australian Capital Region - remainder

Palerang (A) - Pt A	p10 266
Queanbeyan (C)	p39 603
Boorowa (A)	p2 390
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	p21 304
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	p6 402
Harden (A)	p3 636
Palerang (A) - Pt B	p3 586
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	p7 392

Forrest	p1 385
Fyshwick	p62
Griffith	p4 311
Harman	p95
Hume	p4
Jerrabomberra	p13
Kingston	p2 852
Narrabundah	p5 795
Oaks Estate	p253
Parkes	p6
Pialligo	p132
Red Hill	p3 349
Symonston	p520
Yarralumla	p3 014
Amaroo	p6 366
Bonner	p-
Casey	p-
Crace	p-
Forde	p141
Franklin	p302
Gungahlin	p4 164
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	p21
Hall	p362
Harrison	p3 660
Mitchell	p5
Ngunnawal	p9 628
Nicholls	p7 367
Palmerston	p5 953
Remainder of ACT	p294

Yass Valley (A)	p14 395
Young (A)	p12 547
Bega Valley (A)	p32 956
Eurobodalla (A)	p37 064
Bombala (A)	p2 601
Cooma-Monaro (A)	p10 202
Snowy River (A)	p7 894
Cootamundra (A)	p7 530
Gundagai (A)	p3 827
Tumut Shire (A)	p11 236
Tumbarumba (A)	p3 672

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2008. Data are preliminary for 2008, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates in this dataset, including advice about limitations, should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

[Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia \(cat. no. 3218.0\).](#)

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